NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT

PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVII...... No. 36 AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av. -FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 38d st.-EUROPEAN HIPPOTHEATRICAL COMPANY. Matines at 2. WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 38th st. - Performances afternoon and evening. - On HAND.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th sirest -ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ENGLISH OPERA—UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-WILL HATLEY-AN-ST. JAMES' THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broad-STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery .- OPERA OF

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway .- THE BALLET PAR-

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 and 720 Broadway. - PEDESTIN; OR, CUTE THE RELIABLE. Matines at 2. MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE. -

PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.-THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway. - COMIC VOCAL-UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth at, and Broad-way. - NEGRO ACTS - BULLESQUE, BALLET, &C.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. No. 201 Bowery. NIGEO ECCENTRISITIES, BURLESQUES, AC. BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 264 st., between 6th and 7th ava.—BRYANT'S MINSTERLS.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET THEATRE, near Third ave

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.

PAVILION, No. 688 Broadway.—THE VIENNA LADY OR-NEW YORK CIRCUS, Pourteents street, -School IN HARLEM MUSIC HALL, Harlem,-MRs. JABLEY'S

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway. -

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway .-

TRIPLE SHEET

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settle all trouble about tariffs. Every manufacturer in the land would rejoice. Pennsylvania and pig iron would rejoice. War with England means the triumphant development of native industry.

THE NEWS FROM MEXICO. -The HERALD special despatch from Matamoros, Mexico. which we publish to-day, brings news of the continuance of a sad state of affairs on the border line of the neighboring territory. The rival combatants are approaching to a condition of savagery. A party of sleeping soldiers were surprised by one of the lead; s of an opposing force and all the officers executed on the moment. Others were held as prisoners. People who were inclined to be peaceful-if many such remain out there-were kept in a continual state of alarm by the operations of Cortina and Palucios

THE IRISH ENGLISH HATERS would swallow Canada while we settled with Old England Faith of England-Shall It Be Peace or Wart

Less than twelve months ago the controversy growing out of the hostile action of the British government during our Southern rebellion, which for ten years had been a constant source of excitement and angry feeling between the two nations, appeared to be at last in a fair way towards a peaceable solution, by the signing of the Treaty of Washington. The Joint High Commission, through whose efforts this result was reached, were armed with full powers to accomplish all at which they aimed. There was no limitation to their authority to treat each with the other or to settle all controverted points in accordance with their best judgment, and their work finally received the required approval of the British Parliament and the American Congress. The English members of the Commission were made familiar with the position held by the American government, and with the character of the claims, direct and indirect, that were to be presented on our be half against the British nation. The American members of the Commission, on the other hand, were sensible of the character of the claims that would be certain to form part of those laid before the Court of Arbitration under the head of claims of British subjects. The very preamble adopted in the Treaty of Washington shows that these controverted points were thoroughly understood, and lay at the basis of the proposed settlement by arbitration. "Whereas," says the treaty, "differences have arisen between the government of the United States and the government of Her Britannic Majesty, growing out of the acts committed by several vessels which have given rise to the claims generally known as the Alabama claims; and whereas Her Britannic Majesty has authorized her High Commissioners and Plenipotentionaries to express in a friendly spirit the regret felt by Her Majesty's government for the escape under whatever circumstances of the Alabama and other vessels from British ports, and for the depredations committed by those vessels; now, in order to remove all complaints and claims on the part of the United States, and to provide for the settlement of such claims, which are not admitted by Her Britannic Majesty's government, the bigh contracting parties agree that all the said claims growing out of acts committed by the aforesaid vessels, and generally known as the Alabama claims, shall be referred to a Tribunal of Arbitration," &c. The form and composition of the Tribunal having been stipulated, the treaty proceeds to define its duties :- "The arbitrators shall meet at Geneva, in Switzerland, at the earliest day convenient after they shall have been named, and shall proceed impartially and carefully to examine and decide all questions that shall be laid before them on the part of the governments of the United States and Her Britannic Majesty respectively." Words could not make the obligations of the parties to the treaty more binding or the duty of the Court of Arbitration and Award more plain. With the full knowledge of the character of the American demands direct and indirect before them, the High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries of Her Britannic Majesty, speaking in her name and in the name of her government, solemnly agreed that "all complaints and claims" of every description on the part of the United States "growing out" of acts committed by the Anglo-Confederate privateers should be submitted to the Geneva Court for consideration and settlement, and the Court was required to

There could be no misinterpretation, then, of the meaning and scope of the Treaty of Washington. How was the High Commission, through whose labors it was brought about, called into existence? By the efforts and at the earnest desire and solicitation of the British government. The government of the United States was in no haste or anxiety to press a settlement of our differences with the British nation. The American people were well satisfied that the controversy forced upon us by the unfriendly attitude of England during our great struggle for national existence should be suffered to work itself out to a legitimate result in the due course of time. But Her Britannic Majesty and Her Britannic Majesty's Ministers were anxious that the disagreeable precedent of the Alabama should be placed out of the way and that friendly relations should be established on a surer basis between the British monarchy and the Western republic. England's prayer and England's plea were then for peace. France and Germany had been at war, and the result of the bloody strife had been the prostration of England's old ally and the overtoppling of one of the supposed strongest thrones of Europe. England, wisely profiting by the lesson, proposed a new alliance of commerce and peace between the two stronr, English-speaking nations of the world. Let us settle all our old quarrels, was her appeal to America, and cement such close friendship between our people as nature prompts and approves. The government of the United States responded favorably to the proposals, against the sentiment of two-thirds of its people; the Joint High Commission was named, the Washington Treaty was signed, and the Court of Arbitration and Award designated under its provisions was called into existence. Nothing remained but the trial of the causes to be brought before that tribunal. The citizens and the press of the United States, although better disposed to suffer the national claims against the British nation to remain at interest on good security than to entrust them to the verdict of a foreign Court, endorsed the plan of settlement and accepted the rosecolored termination of our heated controversies with perfidious Albion as an accom-

Such was the situation but yesterday, as it were, and to-day all is changed. England, true to her traditional bad faith, so bitterly manifested in our darkest hours of trial, repudiates in advance the action of the Court she has herself created, and essays to overthrow the settlement for which she has so long been an importunate beggar at our doors. Her press teems with violent abuse of America and bombastic threats of our banner.

that may be made against her. Having, through her High Commissioners, agreed that all claims of every description for depredations committed by the privateers she herself sent forth to prey upon our commerce and aid in our destruction, or for damages "growing out" of their action shall be presented to the Court, she insolently threatens to withdraw from the Geneva Conference unless the American nation will consent to stultify itself by agreeing to present only claims of which she herself approves. According to the interesting cable despatch in yesterday's World the Chief Justice of England has officially counselled the British Cabinet that they must recede from the Treaty of Washington, leaving America to decide between a new treaty or war, and a declaration to that effect is by some looked for in the Queen's speech. Whether this report be true or not, it is certain that the English press is as overbearing and belligerent in its tone as if the armies of Lee were still entrenched around Richmond and the Anglo Confederate privateers still burning our ships and murdering our seamen on the ocean. It is also true that the representatives of the British government at Washington have been instructed to make proposals of accommodation and compromise to our government, the very mention of which is an insult the nation. There is no doubt that a great deal of this British clamor arises from political causes. On one side stand the tories, eager to create a public sentiment against Mr. Gladstone and his supporters; on the other side, the partisan organs and orators of the administration stripe, anxious, by the adoption of a bullying tone towards America, to force a concession from our government that shall suffice to satisfy the popular whim. The American people have confidence in President Grant, and will be satisfied to leave the honor of the nation in his hands. Of one stern fact the English government and the English people may rest well assured that a deplorable war must almost inevitably be the consequence of an evasion of an honorable settlement of the differences between the two nations under the tri-

bunal which they have themselves selected. We claim no more than the Court of Arbitration shall decide to be our due; we will accept no less. By this high Court, and not by a British rabble or partisan press, must the claims of the American nation of every class and description be adjusted. If in the opinion of the tribunal selected under the Treaty of Washington the action of the British government makes the British nation liable for the loss of our commerce and the prolongation of our civil war, the dawages that may be awarded therefor must be paid peaceably or will be collected at the point of the bayonet.

From Australasia we have news advices. overland by telegraph from San Francisco, which show that the export of wool from the antipodes to the United States is becoming a heavy item in the colonial commerce. What becomes of Australia in the event of a war between England America? Would she come voluntarily into the Union or be forced in?

IF THE IRISH WISH FOR HOME LIBERATION. instead of home rule under England, perhaps they will obtain it, as one result of a war between the American government and England on the subject of the Alabama claims.

THE CINCINNATI Commercial expresses surprise at the hospitality extended to Duke Alexis by the good people of Louisville, Ky., considering that the Duke's regal father was an abolitionist of the first class. Southern people have seldom been known to be wanting in hospitality to strangers, unless they are imposed upon by some canting or howling carpet-bagger from New England and other pretentious Puritanical localities.

THE INVASION OF ENGLAND has been a question the possibility of which Englishmen deny since the days of Bonaparte. With the aid of seven millions of Irish enemies within the British Isles we think it could be answered in the affirmative.

DOUBTLESS CORRECT-The opinion that the game of Mr. Greeley and nearly the whole company of the anti-Grant republicans is: first, to move heaven and earth to defeat General Grant at the Philadelphia Convention; and, failing in these efforts, secondly, to out-Herod Herod, Conkling and Murphy, in their burrahs

THE WARRIOR CASTES OF INDIA-LOOShais. Affghans, Sepoys and others-would soon hear of the occurrence of war between the Americans and England. The Russians and the Chinese would inform them of the fact.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS .-The reduction by Colonel Stebbins to the number of fifteen hundred of the workmen on the public parks is a marked retrenchment, and we are assured it will prove a genuine reform. We hope so.

CANADA WILL GET INTO THE AMERICAN Union if the United States goes to war with England. Good for the Candians. A happy

THOSE GENTLE SAVAGES, THE APACHES, are at it again, or, rather, they have not yet left off murdering travellers and robbing mail coaches. General Crook has sent word to them that they must give up these pastimes after the 15th instant, go on their reservations and scalp none but the members of the Society of Friends. If they do not he will send Bergh after them.

AN AMERICAN FLEET BACKED by an army of democratic volunteers marching through Canada could liberate Newfoundland from British rule in case of war. It would become an important point in our hands, giving us almost the command of the route from Europe this way.

THE DUBUQUE Telegraph hoists the name of ex-Senator Grimes for President. We thought the good old gentleman had gone to the bosom of Abraham long ago.

WAR WITH ENGLAND means annexing Canada. We would send the British flag after the British troops that forgot it in the New Dominion. It means freedom and commercial life for the Kanucks and new stars for

war in preference to the payment of any award | Movements of the City Reform Democ-

racy-No Quarter to Tammany. The City Democratic Reform General Committee, under the guidance of Senator O'Brien, A. R. Lawrence, Jr., H. L. Clinton, Samuel Courtney, Benjamin Wood, John Foley, Judge Spalding and other conspicuous reformers, had a rousing meeting at Apollo Hall on Saturday night last. After certain routine proceedings strong resolutions were adopted, in which these democratic reformers declare "war to the knife and the knife to the hilt" against the remains of the Tammany Ring; that "the Tammany Society or Columbian Order is undemocratic, dangerous to the liberties of a free people;" that the democracy owe this secret Order "no allegiance whatever, but spurns its authority and regards with indifference" the attempts of this played-out concern to re-establish the council fires of the democracy in the old Wigwam, "which will be hereafter remembered only as the graveyard of the Tammany Ring;" that to put an end to its frauds upon the democracy and its depredations on the City Treasury the Tammany charter ought to be annulled, and that no countenance must be given to "any pretended Democratic General Committee" emanating

Here, then, the tables being turned, we may say to "the Boss" and his Tammany braves-killed, wounded and missing-"what are you going to do about it?" You may put Mr. Tweed at the head of the "Americus Club," with three cheers and a tiger; you may make him again, if you like, the chief of the Sachems; but flanked out of the New Court House by Mr. Green and his seventy elders, and out of Albany by the Holy Alliance of reform, such as it is, what chance is there in these days for a Tammany General Democratic Committee? There is not the ghost of a chance. The cause of Tammany is the "lost cause" of New York; and there must be an iron-clad oath of loyalty on reconstruction, a removal of certain political disabilities, a weeding out of the Tammany Ku Klux, a general amnesty and a new departure before the badly crippled braves of "the Ring" can be admitted to the communion of the reform democracy. What the capture of Richmond was to Jeff Davis and his Confederates our last November election was to "the Boss" and his Sachems. It was the battle of Sedan and the déchéance of the empire of "the Ring."

WE WOULD MANUFACTURE OUR COTTON in case of a war with England. The pauper labor of Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham and Sheffield would be driven into revolution for bread. If they went into the army they would be food for our powder.

The Colombian Government and Steamer Montijo It is seen by our correspondence from

Panama, published on Saturday, with what adroitness and petty quibbling the Spanish-Americans endeavor to get rid of claims against them. It is always the same when any claim is made against them by citizens of the United States. They appear to think our government will bear any amount of provocation with patience and without resorting to extreme measures to enforce the claims of our citizens. The Montijo was an American steamer, having an American register, and sailing under the United States flag, was commanded and manned by Americans, and had permission from the Colombian government to enter and navigate rivers within the State. She was seized while at anchor by one of the contending factions at Panama and forced to carry arms and ammunition for their service, the same faction having been so far successful in their enterprise as to compel a treaty of peace with the Colombian government. The United States took up this case in behalf of our citizens, and because the flag had been thus insulted. By instruction from Washington our representative at Bogota made reclamation of the Colombian government. It was so plain a case that any one might have expected the Colombian government would have paid damages and have made the proper apology at once. But it appears now that the Attorney General, or Procurator, of the State of Panama, has made officially a miserable legal quibble to prevent justice being done. It can hardly be possible that our government will tolerate such a subterfuge. The only way to treat these people is to firmly insist upon reparation. The Spanish-American republics would not venture to act in such a manner with England or any other great Power. They presume upon the forbearance of the United States. Though they are weak, and think that our government is too magnanimous to hold them to account, it is time they should be taught to respect international obligations.

WE SHALL NOT WANT FOR VOLUNTEERS in a war with England. There are two million able-bodied Irishmen here longing for a chance.

AN ATTEMPT to introduce the villanous old game laws of England into this country has been made in the Ohio Legislature by the introduction of a bill making property of wild game. A flock of wild geese seems to have taken refuge in the legislative halls of Ohio this winter.

It is Stated that a well-known colored man will be a candidate for Congress before the republican nominating Convention in the Fort Wayne (Ind.) district. Is there anything very surprising in this? The South has been obliged to bow down before ebony idols; why should not the West have a chance to perform similar acts of worship for the almighty

In Giving the title of "God and the Constitution" to the Convention of parsons in Cincinnati, why is not credit given therefor to the author of the phrase-Santa Anna, or some other old Mexican cripple?

THE CONVICTS in the Kansas State Prison are at liberty to attend divine worship or not, as their consciences dictate. What a happy set of Christians they must be! PRIVATERRING ON THE OCEAN is work at

which two can play, as England will find out, perhaps, before the Alabama claims case is finally settled.

No Backing Down.-We are satisfied to leave our case to impartial arbitration, and will accept of no other than a just and honorThe State Printing Job-In the Legislative

The so-called "investigation" into the State printing frauds is developing some interesting facts, but it seems from the shape it is taking that no real exposure of the scandalous bribery and corruption by which these profitable jobs have been secured is intended by the legislative committee. One of the partners of Thurlow Weed in the business has testified that he paid the large sum of ten thousand dollars to a man named Phelps to aid in getting the appropriations of one hundred and eighty thousand dollars through the Supply bill last year for that enterprising firm; yet the witness Parsons did not know the first name of this well paid and influential agent, had never seen him before, was ignorant of his residence and does not elieve he has ever seen him since. The committee does not appear to have exhibited any surprise at the confidence displayed by Parsons in thus generously feeing a man he knew nothing about and who was a perfect stranger to him, and vet it will strike every person else as a singular instance of confiding

As, however, the committee appear to be in search of information, they will probably be pleased to learn that the Phelps in question is a lobbyist, with whom the old members, at least, are well acquainted, and that his name is Edward, or Ed Phelps. They may learn his residence, and probably of some of his means of benefiting Weed, Parsons & Co., by subpænaing Mr. Thomas Stevens, of Albany, who can be reached without difficulty, and will, no doubt, cheerfully throw any light in his power upon the matter. But while the investigation is going on will the committee also make inquiry into the matter of the double printing of the report of the State Engineer and Surveyor for the year 1869, and ascertain how much the State was made to pay Weed, Parsons & Co. for that job, done under direction of ex-Speaker Younglove, and whether any percentage was paid by them to any person thereon?

A WAR WITH ENGLAND would settle the fishery question. Joy to Ben Butler and Cape Cod. Our fishermen would man the privateers. That would abolish the threemile limit.

Congress.-We are now in the third month of the session, and yet there are no signs of any hopeful approach to a reduction of the tariff or the abolition of the income tax and other superfluous internal taxes, according to the President's suggestions. "How not to do it" seems to be the ruling idea of the dominant party and of the minority party in Congress. Even the General Amnesty bill in the Senate appears to depend upon Mr. Sumner's equal rights to colored folks in hotels, schools, railway cars, &c .- a subject which properly has no more connection with amnesty than an amendment for the repairing of the Long Bridge over the Potomac. But the fact is that this is the year of the Presidential election, and so, beyond the annual appropriation bills, shaved down for public inspection, we have no right to expect much from this session of Congress.

RUSSIA LOOKS HUNGRILY AT INDIA .- The Muscovite would gobble up Hindostan while we held England's hands at home. Her ships in the Eastern seas, with golden cargoes, would be, as Cromwell said, "worth fighting

A QUESTION FOR THE GENEVA CONFER-ENCE. - Is the loss of the American commercial marine not worth considering?

THE CINCINNATI Enquirer calls Chandler, ate." If bleeding the public Treasury be regarded as a branch of phlebotomy there are more persons in Washington worthy of the title than are to be found in the United States Senate Chamber.

OUR LATE SNOW STORM. -The storm of Friday and Saturday last, which was rain from the latitude of Charleston up to the neighborhood of Fortress Monroe, was snow north of that point to and into the New Dominion; and, from the Canadas to Charleston and i definitely below, it covered all the country between the Atlantic coast and the great Plains. It appears to have come in from the Gulf of Mexico by way of Texas and Louisiana, and was most fully developed in Northern New York and the New England States. The general and beautiful clearing up of yesterday was by the dry wind from the Rocky Mountains, which invariably sweeps the sky like a "brand new broom."

THE BATTLE OF DORKING would be an American, not a Prussian victory, in case of a war with England. The Cockney prophet made a mistake.

WHAT PASSIVISM MEANS. -The St. Louis Republican, the great expounder of "Passivism," explains that new-fangled political notion to mean that the democratic party shall not nominate candidates for President and Vice President, and nothing more. That's about enough, democrats generally will think. If the democrats do not nominate candidates for the Presidential race this year they might as well hang up their fiddles forever and aye, for they are not likely to carry a town constable in the whole country unless they put a straight ticket in the field.

THE ROTTEN FABRIC OF THE MOMARCHY would tumble in a war with England. We should plant republican institutions at the gate of Europe.

Is Ir Nor about time the list of candidates for Vice President on the Grant ticket were closed? It has already reached fearful dimensions, and now there are two Wilsons in the field-Brigadier Henry, of Massachusetts, and ex-Representative James F., of Iowa.

WE COULD DRIVE ENGLISH COMMERCE from the seas in three months if we had a war with England. We should then solve the question of American shipbuilding without Congress tinkering the tariff.

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE has invited a lady to deliver a lecture on the subject of "Civil Service Reform," Are there not brains enough among that body of "congregated wisdom" to do their own talking on political

The Livenia's Races for the America's Cur

Commodore James Ashbury, of Cambris

and Livonia renown, again rushes into print. His introductory letter of the series of 1872 is addressed to the Commodore and Committee of the New York Yacht Club, and is not happy either in its matter or in its manner. The ostensible object of the communication is to endeavor to induce the New York Yacht Club to so rearrange its time allowance as to give English yachts a better chance of competing successfully with the Americans in our own waters. This might be a legitimate attempt on the part of Commodore Ashbury. notwithstanding the fact that while pressing for immediate action on subject, he declines to controvert the equitableness of the American rules and professes to have no knowledge that any contemplated international race on this side of the Atlantic during the present year demands the rapid decision he solicits. But we cannot give him credit for an honest desire to accomplish this professed purpose when, at the moment of appealing to the generosity of the members of the New York Yacht Club, he impugns their honor and charges them with unfair and unsportsmanlike proceedings. The conclusion is irresistible that the business proposition contained in his letter is a false pretence, and that its real illaudable object is to enable the writer to apply the balm of spiteful abuse to the rankling wounds of defeat.

It is universally known, and is admitted by

English yachtsmen themselves, that the arbi-

trary rule of measurement prevailing in Eng-

land is altogether inequitable when applied to vessels of American model. English yachts, measured by American rule, are under no such disadvantage as are American yachts when subject to English measurement. The scale of time allowance determined on by a club is regarded by its members as fair between yachts of all tonnage. The owners of small yachts are in a majority in the New York Yacht Club, and would not assent to the adoption of a time allowance calculated to operate unjustly against them. But Commo Ashbury charges, or insinuates, that the American yachtsmen, anticipating a defeat by the Livonia, altered their time allowance for the purpose of discriminating against her. Is there any possible foundation for this singular assertion? Its absurdity is made evident at once from the fact that the time allowance now regulating the New York Yacht Club races was arranged before the Club knew anything of the measurement, quality or intended visit of the Livonia. But, aside from this, from the first trial of his new vessel down to her departure from England for New York, it was as well known to our yachtsmen as to Commodore Ashbury bimself that the Livonia was an inferior vessel even to the Cambria, which had already been defeated in a contest for the Queen's Cup under the old time allowance, and had in other tests satisfactorily established her inferiority to all the principal yachts in the New York squadron. Neither do the results of the Livonia's races strengthen her owner's theory that the New York time allowance was altered in anticipation of her visit. Commodore Ashbury says "the fact of such a large and powerful schooner as the Sappho only allowing the Livonia fifty-five seconds certainly causes that impression to be very general." But the further facts that the Columbia, which was entitled by her size to a time allowance from the Livonia, beat that vessel once by ten minutes and thirty-three seconds, and once by twenty-seven minutes and four seconds; that the Sappho, although only bound to allow the Livonia fifty-five seconds, beat her twice by over half that number of minutes, and that the Livonia was finally beaten by the Dauntless under the old time allowance by between eleven and twelve minutes, must certainly cause that impression to be very absurd. Every person who has taken an interest in these in tional contests knows that the Livonia was fairly outsatled on every point and in all weathers by every American yacht against which she contended, as was the Cambria in her matches with the Sappho in English waters, in 1869, by more than the time allowance exacted under the arbitrary and inequitable rule of the English clubs. This does not at all detract from the credit due to Commodore Ashbury for the spirit and enterprise that prompted him to invite the contest-a credit only impaired by his refusal to accept defeat with that frankness and manliness characteristic of the true English yachtsman. It proves, however, that he has never yet owned a boat able to compete successfully with our fast American yachts under any conceivable circumstances. Whether he will have better fortune in the future remains to be seen. His present communication certainly will not tend to increase any desire our yachtsmen and other citizens may have entertained for a repetition of his visits. He gives us fair notice that, should he decide to enter again as a contestant for the Cup of '51, he "shall not take an equitable sportsmanlike interpretation" of the Deed of Frust, but "shall take a purely legal construction of the document referred to." He will "decline to take the opinion of the New York Yacht Club as final in any judgment" they may give against him, and will fall back upon courts, "eminent Queen's counsel," and his legal rights.

Twice has he crossed the stormy main To sail : but when he comes again He comes with counsel, courts and book, Resolved to win or hock or cross.

In short, the gallant Commodore is bent upon working a revolution in the details of vachting in his future international contests, and yachtsmen who are disposed to raise his gauntlet must need prepare themselves for the novel contest. A "Queen's counsel" will be more needed on board than a sailing master; the first and second solicitors will be of greater utility than the first and second mates, Blackstone will take the place of charts, and Ashbury, on a Deed of Trust, will be higher authority than Coke upon Littleton. Long bills of costs will be added to the ordinary luxuries of yachting, and portable law libraries will supersede silver cups as regatta

Simultaneously with the appearance of Commodore Ashbury's singular letter the Committee of the New York Yacht Club. whose province it was to arrange the recent